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Of every description, executed with neatness and  
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Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and  
for sale low.

Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,  
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
Cheaper Still.

BEING desirous to close all my business in  
Fayette during the present year, I have de-  
termined to commence now, selling my present  
stock of goods for cash, at greatly reduced prices  
and many articles for cost. My goods having  
been purchased in the east for cash, by a gen-  
tleman well acquainted with the business, warrants  
me in saying, that they are desirable in quality,  
style and price, and are determined to do what I  
say, and am ready to demonstrate it to all who  
will give me a call, advising those wishing cheap  
goods to give me a call at least, before purchasing  
elsewhere. This stock consists of staple dry  
goods, bro. and ble. domestics, bed tickings, drill-  
ings, tweeds, broadcloth, cassimeres, casimere,  
prints all styles, ginghams, lawns, silks satins,  
bonnets, ribbons, fur and palm leaf hats, cotton  
and silk handkerchiefs, hardware and cutlery, cas-  
ings, queensware, sugar, coffee, nails, glass, dye-  
stuffs, spice, &c., &c.

JAS. B. O'TOOLE.  
Fayette, May 27, 1848.

JOHN B. CLARK. ANDREW J. HERNDON.

**Law Notice.**

JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERNDON,  
will continue to practice law in part-  
nership, in all the Courts of Howard County, ex-  
cept the County Court.

All business entrusted to them will receive their  
undivided attention.

John B. Clark will continue to attend the several  
Courts as heretofore.

Office on the public square, Fayette.

A. J. Herndon can at all times be found at the  
County Clerk's Office.

Fayette, October 23d, 1847. 33-6m.

JNO. W. HENRY,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**FAYETTE, MO.**

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him  
in the Courts of Howard, and the coun-  
ties adjoining. He may be found at the Receiv-  
er's office, when not absent on professional busi-  
ness. [Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35-6m.]

**Joseph D. Smith,**

**SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c.**

HAVING located 5 miles East of Fayette, on  
the road leading to Petersburg, respectfully  
offers his services to the citizens of Howard.

He may always be found at the residence of  
Dr. Samuel Crews, except when professionally ab-  
sent. March 19, '48.—2-6m.

**Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,**

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues  
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the  
citizens of Howard County.

Office on the South East side of the public  
square, where he can usually be found in the day;  
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.  
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

**L. D. Brewer,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

WILL attend to any business entrusted to  
him—in the Second Judicial District.

REFERENCES.

BROWNING & BUSHNELL, Quincy, Illinois.

A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.

Col. J. DAVIS.

W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.

Col. P. H. FONTANA, Pontotock, Miss.

McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.

Office—McCAMPBELL's Buildings, Huntsville,  
Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '48. 40-ly]

**R. E. TERRY,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**FAYETTE, MO.**

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all  
business entrusted to his care, in the  
Courts of Howard, Boone, Cooper, Saline, Char-  
lottesville, Randolph and Meigs counties.

Office west side of the public square.  
Fayette, October 2d, 1847. 30-1f

**James W. Harris,**

**Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and**

**Produce Dealer,**

**WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.**

LIBERAL cash advances made on all ship-  
ments of Produce, &c. for the Southern and  
Eastern markets.

Glasgow, January 22, 1848.—46 6m.

**Medical Card.**

DOCTRS. J. C. PARRISH AND A. PATISON,

**Botanic Physicians,**

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continue  
to offer their Medical Services to the citi-  
zens of Howard County.

Dr. A. Patison will continue his office at his  
residence, one quarter of a mile east of Mr. Wil-  
loughby Williams.

Dr. J. C. Parrish may be found at his residence,  
formerly occupied by James Owens, one quarter  
of a mile east of Salt Creek Meeting house.

Dr. N. B. J. C. Parrish will practice Dental  
Surgery. March 4th, 1848. 52-1f

**Ploughing.**

Collars, Harness, Back Bands, Blind Bridges,  
Traces, and the real Jettett Ploughs. Call at Car-  
roll's, where everything can be had, cheap.

Glasgow, Mo.

**EMANUEL DERON,**

**Wholesale and Retail**

**Druggist and Apothecary,**

No. 48 N. Main Street,  
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue,  
KENT'S CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,  
Window Glass, Glassware, Soap,  
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES,  
Cheap for Cash.  
St. Louis, October 16th, 1847. 32-1y

**Fresh Groceries.**

WE are receiving a very large and general  
stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to  
which we invite the attention of purchasers.  
april  
HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.

# BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT.—JEFFERSON."

Vol. 9.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

No. 16.

## THE CLOUDS.

BY MRS. R. A. SEARLES.

How beautiful, most beautiful,  
These floating visions be!  
They melt before our wandering eyes,  
Like moonlight on the sea.

I've gazed upon their varying forms,  
Their ever changing dye,  
Till fancy deemed that angel wings  
Were hovering in our sky.

When tones of melting cadence sweet  
Steal softly o'er the sea,  
I dream these wandering minstrel clouds  
Are chanting hymns to me.

They point on my enraptured soul  
Such images of bliss,  
They half uncertain to my view  
A brighter world than this.

But most I love to gaze upon  
Their soft embedded form,  
When, like some airy vehicle,  
They ride above the storm—

To think them some ethereal couch,  
By waiting angels press'd,  
Therewith the storm tost, weary soul,  
Released from earth, finds rest.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

**Ratification of the Treaty—Letters from**  
**Chaparral—Gen. Smith's Departure for**  
**the Coast—Movement of Troops, &c.**

From the New Orleans Crescent of the 5th.  
By the arrival of the U. S. steamship Vir-  
ginia and A. R. Heitzel, we are placed in  
possession of our files of papers from the  
City of Mexico to the 23d, from Queretaro  
to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 28th.

A letter from Maj. Gen. Butler to Gen.  
Brooke, dated the evening of the 26th, at  
5 o'clock, p. m., states that the treaty had  
been ratified by the Senate by a vote of 33  
to 4, and that in all probability the exchange  
of ratifications would take place the follow-  
ing day. Gen. Butler also requests Gen.  
Brooke to have transportation provided for  
27,009 men, who would be on the coast in  
twenty days. The movement of the army  
from the interior would commence in a  
week.

Just previous to the departure of the A.  
R. Heitzel, the British Courier arrived at  
Vera Cruz from Queretaro, bringing news  
of the ratification of the treaty by the  
Senate. Major Graham was hourly expected  
at Vera Cruz, with despatches for our  
government, containing the ratification by  
the Mexican government.

So confident, at the last accounts from  
Queretaro, was the administration of the  
final passage of the treaty through the Sen-  
ate, that, immediately upon its ratification  
by the Chamber of Deputies, they despatched  
an express to the City of Mexico, invit-  
ing our Commissioners immediately to the  
seat of Government. On the 22d, Messrs.  
Clifford and Sevier left Mexico for the Cap-  
itol.

## Letters from Mustang.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23.

EDS. DELTA: The officers and others who  
had been sentenced to be hanged on to-day  
have been respited by General Butler.

The good citizens of Queretaro are going  
to give our Commissioners a grand ball.

The exchange of ratifications was to take  
place to-day.

Gen. Arista is to be the Governor here  
when the Mexican government takes up  
their quarters here. I expect to see all the  
Mexican authorities here this week—com-  
ing in.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and  
Clifford, arrived at Queretaro at 4 o'clock  
yesterday.

My express has arrived ahead of all others.  
The Mexican Government express is  
expected momentarily. If it brings any  
thing additional of moment, I will send an  
other express.

MUSTANG.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26,

5 o'clock, p. m.

I have this moment received the final  
ratification of the treaty of peace by the Mexi-  
can Congress and hasten to forward it to  
you. It was put to vote in the Senate on  
the 25th, at 3 o'clock the vote stood 33 for,  
and 4 against it. It was reported by the  
Chairman of the committee on Foreign Re-  
lations on the 22d, and the debate was con-  
tinued by several members up to the hour  
of its being put on the passage. You will  
see that it did not meet with so much op-  
position in the Senate as it did in the Cham-  
ber of deputies.

I enclose to you the letters of my Quer-  
etaro correspondent.

Gen. Smith left Vera Cruz on the 24th,  
to make preparations for embarking the  
troops.

All the outposts have been ordered in to  
this city—they will be ready to march in  
three days after they arrive, which will be  
in a day or two.

Gen. Patterson's Division being the first  
to move, will march in two or three days.  
In ten days or less all the American army  
will be on their march for the coast.

We will be hampered some with our sick,  
but this cannot be helped, as it would not  
do to leave those behind who are unable to  
travel.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, left here for  
Queretaro with an American escort on the  
22d, at 7 o'clock. The exchange of ratifi-  
cations will take place in Queretaro. The

Commissioners have full power to exchange  
there or here.

Of course the citizens of New Orleans  
will fire a grand salute. Give my compli-  
ments to them, and ask them to fire a gun  
for every regiment in the field, regular and  
volunteer, they will all soon be among you  
—you will then see the boys who "have  
been baptized in blood and come out steel"  
—they have "conquered a peace" at the  
point of the bayonet, and for the sake of  
humanity and justice, let them revel one  
night in the Halls of the White Settlements  
before you send them down to Yucatan to  
be eaten up with mosquitoes and sand flies.

It is expected the ratification will be ex-  
changed to day, the 26th inst.

The withdrawal of the troops will be in  
the following order:

1st. Gen. Patterson's division; 2d. Gen-  
eral Marshall's division; 3d. division, new ten  
regiments; 4th. 2d. division of old regulars  
under Gen. Kearney; 5th. 1st division of  
old regulars—Gen. Worth.

We have 2,000 sick to take away with  
us—this will cut short our transportation  
for the well.

The heavy batteries (siege) of Lieuten-  
ant Hagner and Captain Rowland, marched  
on the 28th inst.

The troops from Pachuca and Cuerna-  
vaca are already on their march direct for  
Perote.

MUSTANG.

QUERETARO, May 25.

To-day the discussion on the report of  
the committee (relative to the treaty) com-  
menced in the Senate, and speeches were  
delivered by Otero, Robredo and Gen. Mo-  
rales, against the treaty.

In the Chamber of Deputies the elec-  
tion of President of the Supreme Court  
took place, and Pena was chosen by a  
unanimous vote, except that of San Luis  
Potosi, which was given to Quintana Roo.  
Sierra was elected Vice President of the  
Court by the votes of ten States—four  
having voted for Morales, and one for Na-  
varrete. The Chamber then went into se-  
cret session.

The letters received from Queretaro,  
says the Monitor of Mexico, have disgust-  
ed us extremely at beholding the attempts  
of that treacherous faction which was then  
striving in so base a manner for annexation  
and now entertains the design of creating  
a tumult on the pretext of the Government  
returning to its capital, while the enemy are  
yet in the country. They will not suc-  
ceed, because the Government knows how  
to take its measures opportunely, to re-or-  
ganize the National Guard with troops of a  
respectable and well known character, and  
with them it is hoped that matters will be  
carried on with energy and that the dis-  
solute and turbulent rabble will be com-  
pelled to respect the Government, by being  
severely chastised, if they disturb the pub-  
lic tranquility. It cannot be doubted that  
all worthy citizens who have some stake in  
the community, will cheerfully enlist in the  
National Guard, and will sustain the Gov-  
ernment, particularly as the commander of  
that corps is a general selected by the peo-  
ple, in accordance with the requisitions of  
the constitution, and one who has already  
given signal proofs of his worth as of his  
patriotism.

QUERETARO, May 25, 1848.

To-day, a few minutes after 3 o'clock, p.  
m., the Senate approved the action of the  
Chamber of Deputies, on the treaty of  
peace with the United States of the North,  
by a vote of 33 yeas, 4 nays. The matter  
is now consummated, and only awaits the  
customary exchanges.

The discussion in the Senate was as dig-  
nified as luminous. Pedraza, Munoz Ledo,  
Ramirez D. Fernando, Rodriguez de San  
Miguel and Rosa were the advocates of  
peace. When the nation shall have taken  
cognizance of their able and eloquent  
speeches, it will bless, beyond doubt, and  
despite the clamors of factions, such patri-  
ots, who, discarding the dictates of their  
feelings, and listening only to the voice of  
a cool and severe judgment, have deter-  
mined to save our country—for the adop-  
tion of peace is equivalent thereto, less  
having been yielded to the enemy than he  
had won by his sword.

If, after the wise conduct of those in  
power, anarchy raises her horrible head  
among us, it cannot be considered a conse-  
quence of the adoption of the Treaty, al-  
though it is so declared according to the ex-  
travagant logic of factions. That mon-  
ster has for many long years fixed his  
abode among us, and to the disorder and  
confusion it has caused, the Republic owes  
its deplorable condition.

Would that we could learn to acquire  
wisdom from the sad lessons of the past.  
Would that we could learn to preserve  
what still remains to us! It is enough to  
satisfy a nation which, if it conducts itself  
with judgment and prudence, can yet be  
happy and respected.

Peace is consummated—let us reap its  
benefits.

It is now nearly five o'clock, p. m., and  
the American Commissioners have arrived.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 24, 1848.

A pronouncement has been made in  
Agua Calientes, and the leaders of the  
revolutionists are Paredes, Jaratus, and a  
son of Gomez Farias. The objects of the  
movement are announced to be a continu-  
ation of the war with the United States  
and the overthrow of the peace Govern-  
ment. The insurgents number from 1000  
to 1700, and it is feared that all the inhabi-  
tants of the State of Agua Calientes, and  
some of those of Zacatecas, will support  
the movement. The immediate cause of  
the outbreak appears to have been some

orders issued by the General Government  
for the removal of Col. Zavala as Com-  
mandante General, and the appointment of  
Col. Ortega in his place. Zavala, who is  
an old disciple of Paredes, and who was  
doubtless encouraged by the presence of  
his general, ordered Ortega to be sent  
eight leagues from the city on the latter  
making his appearance to claim his com-  
mand. The Governor of the State is sup-  
posed to be implicated, as he made no at-  
tempt to suppress the movement.

The Representatives from Coahuila and  
Tamaulipas have protested against the  
treaty, especially against the fifth article.—  
They also state that the occupation of ter-  
ritory belonging to these States by the  
American forces, would be a work of vio-  
lence and force, and finally, that said States  
will preserve their rights uninjured, to be  
reclaimed at whatever time circumstances  
will permit.

VERA CRUZ, May 24, 1848.

The adjutant general to Col. Hughes  
came in to-day from Jalapa, and reports  
that Capt. Wheat started on the 25th inst.,  
with about twenty-five men, to catch some  
deserters at Queretaro; that on his arrival  
Capt. W. was forbidden to enter the town;  
that 500 guerrillas made their appearance  
to dispute it; that Capt. W. sent an ex-  
press to Col. Hughes, informing him that he  
had taken up a formidable position and  
should await his orders. Gov. Hughes  
had, at the time of the starting of this of-  
ficer, gathered all his spare forces and was  
going to the assistance Capt. W.

Major Graham is on the way here with  
despatches from Mr. Sevier. Truly yours,

L. THOMAS, A. A. G.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.—A correspond-  
ent of the New Orleans Crescent, writ-  
ing from Mexico, says:

A dispatch had been received from the  
authorities of Chihuahua, in which it was  
stated that General Price had refused to  
evacuate that place, or to give up the can-  
non and munitions of war captured at Ro-  
sales, in accordance with instructions to  
that effect received from Gen. Butler.

The Eco also notices this, and is amazed at it.  
It says the government has addressed Gen.  
Butler on this subject, and the violation of  
the armistice.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

About eighty years ago, there lived in  
England a man whose name was George  
Guelph, better known in history as George  
the Third, king of Great Britain. He was  
a tolerable kind of man in point of abili-  
ties—not, in fact, a bad meaning person.  
He would have made a better farmer, gro-  
cer, or tradesman, than king.

But he was born in the "divine right of  
kings." He was a descendant of William,  
conqueror of England—William, Duke of  
Normandy, a bastard son—his mother be-  
ing a tanner's daughter in Normandy, who  
surrendered her charms to the favors of  
William's father outside the bans of the  
church. William the first was a brave  
man. He crossed the channel with his re-  
tainers, and on the field of Hastings defeat-  
ed the Saxons, killed Harold, their king,  
and took possession of England.

There is a little town called Kew, in Sur-  
rey, England, and George the Third, after  
he had been but a few years on the throne,  
bought a house there to build a palace in  
this town of Kew. Parliament had been  
liberal to him in salary, and he could hardly  
ask an additional appropriation for the  
purpose of building a palace. He sug-  
gested the thing to his prime minister, who  
told him the matter might be done by a  
stamp tax, and a duty laid on tea of two  
pence per pound in his colonies of Ameri-  
ca. These duties the toady thought  
would more than be enough to build a hun-  
dred palaces. The king recommended the  
matter to Parliament, and Parliament  
passed a law to that effect. The colonies  
refused to be thus taxed, unless they were  
allowed to send members to the body that  
passed the law for the purpose of defend-  
ing themselves.

Revolution followed—seven years of  
bloody war was the consequence; but the  
colonies came out free. In their efforts  
they were aided by France. This war  
cost the English some one hundred and fifty  
million pounds sterling or six hundred  
millions of dollars—a pretty good price  
for the palace of George the Third at Kew.

When the French officers returned to  
their native land, they began to feel a love  
of republicanism themselves, and planted  
the seed in their native land. A few years  
after a revolution broke out in France.—  
They all took part in it; but through the  
wildness of the people, the republic which  
they had formed ended in the military—  
yet, as far as victories went: glorious des-  
potism of Napoleon. To drive him from  
the throne finally cost England about six  
hundred million pounds sterling. This  
was paying rather dear for the palace at  
Kew.

Within a few brief weeks, a monarch of  
one of the most powerful nations of Eu-  
rope has been driven from his throne like  
a vagabond. Half the world is in agita-  
tion, and republics are the general cry of  
the people. But for the palace at Kew,  
our own country might at this day have  
been part of the British empire, France a  
monarchy still, and England out of debt,  
comparatively speaking. Kings, as the  
clown says, are "getting to be low com-  
pany." Halleck wrote truly and propheti-  
cally some years ago:

"The monarch fears a printer's frown—  
A brickbat's range;  
Give me in preference to a crown  
Five shillings change."

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Dr. Sylves-  
ter, an Italian by birth, and an eminent  
Chemist, has discovered a mode of hard-  
ening the human body to the consistency  
of stone or marble, which he is about to  
exhibit in London. His specimens have  
excited great astonishment. One was the  
head of a lady, with the hair parted and  
dressed, retaining its flexible properties and  
colors although the surface from which it  
grew resembled stone—somewhat like a  
wax model; also a child's head plumed  
and dimpled as in life, and tongue petrified,  
as if it had never uttered a sound. The pet-  
rifying process is said to be simple and  
cheap. A bouquet of choice flowers—the  
juice first extracted by pneumatic process—  
preserved their natural colors, but were as  
hard and rigid as if some cunning work-  
man had carved them from Persian marble;  
for not only the leaves and petals, were  
rendered stone like, but the minute  
hair-formed stems were rendered cora-  
line.

GEN. TAYLOR.

"The career of Gen. Taylor from the earliest  
period of his connection with public affairs to  
the present time has been a noble one, in which  
no man can find a flaw. The banner of his country  
has ever been sustained gloriously in his hands,  
even under the most adverse circumstances, and  
the people will see, on the field of civil strife,  
that the man who never surrendered in war, shall  
not in this peaceful contest.

"The two great political parties of the coun-  
try are now fairly pitted against each other, and  
a most exciting contest may be looked for. But  
we do not entertain a doubt of General Taylor's  
triumphant election by an overwhelming majori-  
ty. His unassuming manners, his modesty of de-  
portment, his honesty of purpose, and his un-  
flinching integrity under all circumstances, will  
carry him through gloriously against all opposi-  
tion. When the news circulates among the  
people, that the hero of the 5th and 9th of May,  
of Monterey, and of Buena Vista, is the regu-  
larly nominated candidate for the Presidency, they  
will come forth in all their strength; they will

Come as the winds come,  
When navies are stranded;  
Come as the storms come  
When forests are reared."

It is understood that Gen. Pillow has expressed  
much disappointment at the Democratic nomina-  
tion for the Presidency. He based his hopes on  
receiving that high honor on the friendship of  
Mr. Polk, and his own signal military achieve-  
ments. But his Democratic friends proved un-  
grateful and would not even recommend him to  
the party for the second office in the gift of the  
people. Alas, the "Leonidas Letter" was man-  
ufactured to little purpose, and the improvement  
in the art of dishing introduced by the sci-  
entific officer have not been appreciated by the  
party. We fear that hereafter the brave General  
will be known by the not inappropriate soubri-  
quet of "the soft Pillow."

ATMOSPHERIC CHURN.

We have several times alluded to this  
simple and useful invention of Messrs Lewis  
& Johnson, of Springfield, Ill., and now  
exhibiting at Scott's Hotel in this city.—  
But much as has been said in regard to it,  
the subject is very far from being exhaus-  
ted. Its great utility is so apparent thus far  
no one who ever uses a churn that has seen it,  
but is anxious to procure one at once.—  
Yesterday afternoon we witnessed a churn-  
ing from new milk, that had been brought  
in for the purpose of the experiment, which  
in ten minutes produced butter of as good  
quality as ever was eat. A previous experi-  
ment with cream resulted in the butter be-  
ing made in four and a half minutes from  
the time it was put in the churn. Such sav-  
ing of labor as this must insure the entire  
success of the patent, and supersede al-  
together the use of all other churns now in  
vogue.

The Patentees we learn have thus far  
made sale of rights exceeding in amount  
30,000 dollars. And yesterday a gentleman  
was in negotiation with them, with a view  
of introducing the use of the churn at as  
early a day as practicable in England, Ire-  
land and Scotland. As this is an invention  
purely of Western production, we of course  
feel something of a sectional pride in its en-  
tire success.—Era.

EVADING THE LAW.

The tavern keepers of Syracuse have  
adopted a very ingenious mode of getting  
on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by  
the Common Council, prohibiting the ring-  
ing of dinner bells in the street. One man  
stands on the sidewalk shaking a bell with-  
out a clapper, and another stands within the  
door ringing one, loud enough to attract the  
attention of all stragglers and the pantomime  
of the fellow outside directs them to the  
place of eating.

MEXICAN IDOL.